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The Fatherland

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Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, October 27, 1915

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"THE TRUTH AT LAST"*

England's Sinister Plot to Destroy American Commerce Revealed—Prof. Edwin J. Clapp's Startling Analysis of Great Britain's Perfidy

By Frank Harris

A LITTLE knowledge may be a dangerous thing; but a vast store of knowledge properly digested and assimilated is astonishingly valuable, perhaps even more valuable than that vision of genius that pierces to the heart of things and seeing causes and consequences as one, foresenses the future. This book, in spite of its modest title, is like truth itself: a sword, as the Arab says, with a hundred edges. It is written from a purely American standpoint; the author seems to ask simply: How have we as neutrals been treated by the belligerents? Has our commerce been left as free as possible? Or has it been disturbed, or even destroyed in great part or in small? And if so, who is the chief offender? Has our Government done what it could and should do to protect our rights as neutrals? Or has it acquiesced in flagrant violations of the law of nations? In fact, has the position of neutrals and the security of trade by neutrals been strengthened or weakened in this war? Have we, as a great neutral nation, taken care that whatever change took place should be progress forwards? Have we been jealous of the rights of nations, jealous of principles, and yet forebearing and courteous while enforcing them? A thousand questions, all answered finally in this book.

A notable production then which deserves careful reading.

It is written in simple, conversational, quiet English; no beating here of the patriotic drum, no waving of "Old Glory," no appeal whatever to the emotions. An unpretentious statement of facts (every fact verified), and thus gradually the effect reached; we are at first interested, then astonished, at length convinced. Here the American Government may see itself as in a mirror. True, President Wilson is not once mentioned, even his conduct of affairs is only brought into the line of fire incidentally, yet the indictment is exhaustive and crushing. This is what he did, this what he left undone and this the result—a result almost incredible, altogether deplorable.

As soon as the facts are understood by the American people a change will be made. The main principles of international law have been set at naught in this war by both belligerents; we protest and one belligerent retracts and promises reformation, the other defends her actions; our protest is not only disregarded but the illegal act is backed by further and more outrageous illegalities; the rights of neutral commerce are not only infringed but abrogated; preferences are established and avowed; American commerce swept from the seas, or conducted under the authority and at the pleasure of British consuls; American firms "black listed" by British agents, driven to bankruptcy by British preferences, and this in defiance of every accepted provision of international law—never was such a story conceived, much less enacted and finally written.

Fortunately, we have a fair means of establishing what was international law on the high seas. I make no apology for quoting Professor Clapp, a fairer statement than his would be hard to find.

The British Government in 1909 called the London Conference to codify international maritime law. All the leading nations took part. The result was the Declaration of London.

It is true that for reasons partly selfish and partly technical the Declaration of London was not *ratified* by many home governments and so did not become officially binding upon them. But it was signed by the representatives of all the great powers. The Preliminary Provision reads:

"The Signatory Powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following Chapters correspond in substance with generally recognized principles of international law."

Hence it is that neutrals felt that the Declaration of London was morally binding, and it is important to observe that Sir Edward Grey wished the rights of neutrals enlarged far beyond the limits of the Declaration. The Declaration then, so far as England is concerned, may be taken as a modest statement of neutral rights.

The disregarding of legal limits was first in evidence when either Germany or England began laying floating mines upon the high seas, forbidden in a Hague Convention. Each took the alleged action of the other as the excuse for retaliation.

Unfortunately, as it would seem in the light of later events, America refused to join the North Sea neutral countries in a protest against the mining of the North Sea.

The effect of mines upon the high seas was small compared with the paralysis of trade effected by *a practical abolition of the rights of neutrals to trade with Germany and a severe restriction of their right to trade with each other.* England brought this about by certain changes of international law through its Orders in Council.

At the very opening of the war the American Secretary of State suggested to the belligerents that they adopt during this conflict the unratified Declaration of London. . . . Germany and Austria agreed. Russia and France delayed their answer until they could hear from Great Britain, and then joined that country in its policy announced by the Order in Council of August 20, 1914, accepting the Declaration of London with modifications.

The modifications were subversive of the principles of the Declaration to which they were attached. These modifications, supplemented by an unexampled extension of the British contraband list, and finally by what our government calls an illegal blockade, have been England's method of exercising economic pressure upon Germany and, necessarily, upon all neutral nations that trade with her.

International law as codified in the Declaration of London was frankly set at naught by successive British Orders in Council. The Order of August 20th had the effect of adding the conditional contraband list (food, clothing, etc.) to the absolute list by decreeing (in defiance of the very spirit of international law) that conditional contraband would be presumed to be moving to the German military and, therefore, subject to capture if the goods were "consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a merchant or other person under control of the authorities of the enemy State." That is, goods could be consigned to no one in Germany. This action stopped the direct trade of the United States with Germany. It might appear that goods on the free list could still move; but the fear lest they should be listed while the ships were on the

**Economic Aspects of the War.* By Edwin J. Clapp. The Yale University Press, New Haven. The book may be procured through THE FATHERLAND. Price, $1.60 postpaid.

ocean was sufficient; all our direct trade with Germany was annihilated. We shipped nothing to Germany but cotton, and cotton has since been listed and that trade, too, destroyed.

Naturally we protested. By way of answer the British increased their contraband list: On September 21st they added copper, lead, rubber, hides and skins; on October 29th motor vehicles, motor tires, mineral oil and leather; and at various intervals since, this enormous list has been extended till even raw wool is banned.

Of course we protested; we were told by Sir Edward Grey that our objections were met by a new Order in Council of October 29th; but it was found that this new Order far from lifting the ban on our trade with Germany made even our trade with neutrals almost impossible by prohibiting shipments "to order."

Again President Wilson protested on December 26th, but no notice was taken of his objections. The British had got the length of his foot, and now were not content to abrogate international law by their parochial Orders in Council but all law and all the rights of neutral States.

In January a St. Louis firm sent a cargo of foodstuffs to Germany on the American steamer *Wilhelmina*. The provisions were consigned to no one in Germany but to a member of the American firm who went to Hamburg to receive the cargo and distribute it to the civilian population. The British stopped the vessel. Unable to find any law for continuing the detention, they made law, after the event, by a new Order in Council, enabling England to requisition, without trial, the cargo of any neutral ship brought into port. The *Wilhelmina's* cargo was so requisitioned.

No oversea commerce is possible if it is liable to arbitrary interruption of this sort. One such act closes the channel of trade by making it risky and expensive; the act in effect was worse than piratical; it was piracy covered with authority and protected by being made into a policy.

In answer to this unlawful British attempt to starve a civilian population Germany on February 4th declared the waters around the British Isles a War Zone, where British merchant ships would be destroyed by German submarines, if necessary without search.

At once our Government sent a sharp note to Germany warning that country to be careful not to strike American vessels or American lives. At the same time something reasonable in the German point of view seems to have affected our President, for he sent a joint note to Britain and Germany asserting that Britain should abandon its illegal attempt to hinder foodstuffs from reaching German civilians, that Germany should abandon its submarine warfare and that both belligerents should desist from mining the high seas.

With certain reservations Germany accepted this reasonable proposal; Britain not only rejected it but proceeded to more radical illegality.

On March 1st Britain instituted a "blockade" of Germany; that is the London authorities declared by a stroke of the pen that all vessels carrying cargoes to or from Germany, whether direct or via neutral ports, should be subject to seizure. No wonder Professor Clapp calls this "the culmination of the British lawlessness" just as "the culmination of the German lawlessness was the *Lusitania* horror." But we have put an end to German lawlessness by a plain threat whereas we have acquiesced in British lawlessness which has grown until it has destroyed our legitimate trade with Germany. The essence of a "blockade" is that it should strike all ships alike; but this so-called British "blockade" of Germany is partial. The Scandinavian countries ship undisturbed to German Baltic ports from which American products are barred.

I might go on with Professor Clapp to trace how British edicts have not only ruined our cotton trade, but also our copper trade, and lately our trade in wool, might show as he does that the bulk of our oversea commerce is now conducted through British Consular agents and is dependent on their favor; that the British authorities do not hesitate to "blacklist" stubborn American firms and thus practically ruin them. No great neutral nation has ever been so hagridden by any belligerent: it would be farcical were it not tragic. Fortunately, one great American newspaper, *The World*, has at length taken this matter up, and its exposures may possibly put an end to the worst excesses of British tyranny. As soon as they know the facts Americans may be trusted to deal with this insolent and arbitrary attempt to establish a new government within these States.

In the disclosures in *The World* it is continually assumed and said that Great Britain is not acting illegally. The assumption simply shows how blinded by prejudice the ordinary American is in favor of the Allies. Again and again Mr. Clapp shows that Great Britain has ruined our large trade with the Central Empires by unlawfully seizing ships while pretending afterwards to atone for what is sheer piracy by haggling over the price to pay for the cargoes. Great Britain has not only abrogated the clearest principles of international law by her parochial Orders in Council; but she has made these Orders retroactive and finally as if to convince the world of her sea-tyranny, she has decreed to herself the right to seize any ships she pleases by requisitioning them.

It is worth noting that the English courts have made themselves in all these acts of lawlessness the complacent instruments of the legislature. The Judges of the High Court are simply there to declare that the best-established principles of English common law have no validity when the supposed self-interest of the nation is not served by them. How different is the American practice! In the famous Matamoros case our Supreme Court decided:

> In cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public law of nations and *are not at liberty* to inquire what is for the particular advantage of our own or another country.

High words these which, however, have been approved again and again by the public opinion of these States. Let me contrast this honorable adherence to principle with the way England has treated her ally, Italy, in this very war. In August, September and October, 1914, there left our shores for Italy, 25,000,000 pounds of copper, 16,000,000 more than in the corresponding months of 1913. "England," as Mr. Clapp has proved, "in stopping these shipments, was refusing to allow Italy an increase less than one-fourth as great as England took for her own wants."

Great Britain has ruined a great part of our foreign trade, and it is mere impudence on Sir Edward Grey's part to point to the volume of our exports and declare that it has rather increased than diminished.

Mr. Clapp finds it easy to show that a large volume of mushroom trade like war-orders by no means "compensates the United States for the enormous loss sustained by such great interests as cotton."

The curse of brainlessness is over all the illegalities which Great Britain has perpetrated in this crisis. The result is, according to Mr. Clapp, "that England has gained little; America has lost much; while Germany is annoyed without being injured."

But how long is this state of affairs to continue? How long are we to allow one belligerent to destroy our neutral trade and to practice acts of sovereignty within the United States themselves? Sweden has declared that the English censor's imagination has seriously impaired her trade with us. In August, 1915, our own packers made similar complaints to Washington. Rubber from the British Empire has been withheld from the American trade till Americans signed an agreement not to manufacture any rubber goods for the enemies of England, and so with wool, and so with tin. Our copper exporters have been forced to place in the hands of the British admiralty the direction of our trade. . . . It is indicated by Great Britain to the steamship lines carrying our exports that American shipments to neutral countries, *if approved by British Consuls*, are less likely to be detained. And still Mr. Wilson smiles at the Briton and shakes his fist at the German, though Great Britain, by an absurd "paper" blockade which we do not recognize, which is manifestly partial and iniquitous, has put an end to all our trade with the Central Empires.

Fortunately for us the remedy is in our hands, a remedy which would not only restore our trade but extend it and increase our power and prestige even more than our material wealth. Mr. Clapp proves what indeed no jurist has ever questioned that we have the undoubted right to purchase all the German vessels that now lie useless in our ports. Long ere this, had they been in our position, the English would have simply "requisitioned" them. All we have to do is to fill these ships with non-contraband articles, such as foodstuffs, cotton, copper, wool, tin, etc., and send them to German ports under convoy of American war vessels. At once our trade would spring to life in the most astonishing way. We should not only renew our old relations with the Central European powers but with all other neutrals. We should have struck a great blow in defense of the rights of neutrals and made a great step forward to

that neutralization of the sea and sky which is the object of all worthy ambition. We should, in fact, be doing what Sir Edward Grey declared before the war was the plain duty of neutral States. His words to the British Delegation to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague should be read and assimilated now by President Wilson and indeed by all Americans. They are as follows:

"His Majesty's Government recognize to the full the desirability of freeing neutral commerce to the utmost extent possible from interference by belligerent powers, and they are ready and willing for their part, in lieu of endeavoring to frame new and more satisfactory rules for the prevention of contraband trade in the future, to abandon the principle of contraband of war altogether, thus allowing the oversea trade in neutral vessels between belligerents on the one hand and neutrals on the other to continue during war without any restriction, subject only to its exclusion by blockade from an enemy's port. They are convinced that not only the interest of Great Britain, but the common interest of all nations will be found, on an unbiased examination of the subject, to be served by the adoption of the course suggested. . . .

"If a definite list of contraband cannot be secured, you should support, and, if necessary, propose regulations intended to insure that *nations shall publish, during peace, the list of articles they will regard as contraband during war, and that no change* shall be made in the list on the outbreak of or during hostilities.*

"A list might be prepared and submitted for adoption by the Conference, specifying the articles which in no event shall fall within the enumeration of contraband, e. g., mails, *foodstuffs destined for places other than beleaguered fortresses, and any raw materials required for the purposes of peaceful industry.* It is essential to the interest of Great Britain that every effective measure necessary to protect the importation of food supplies and raw materials for peaceful industries should be accompanied by all the sanctions which the law of nations can supply. . . ."

No wonder Mr. Clapp's comment is: "Obviously the British Government, when it prepares for the eventuality of being a neutral in war time, is no believer in an extended contraband list."

Now what is the upshot of the whole matter? The United States is the only neutral nation strong enough to uphold the rights of neutrals; it is our manifest duty to do this and at once. The time for empty protests is long past. We should refer Sir Edward Grey to his own words and declare our intention of abiding by the Declaration of London as construed by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. And we should do this in the spirit of the announcement made by our Supreme Court in the Matamoros affair; we are not "at liberty" to inquire as to the interest of this or that nation, we have to declare the Law of Nations and see that it is observed by all the belligerents. As Professor Clapp has pointed out: We are strong enough to compel obedience to International Law and it is manifestly our duty to do it.

Can we hope for any such action from President Wilson? At the moment we hear that he is preparing to send another protest to Great Britain; will it be clear and firm as well as dignified and well phrased? One may at least hope that he will use the same firmness to Britain that he has shown to Germany with such excellent result.

Personally I cannot help wishing that he might do even more than insist upon the sanctity of neutral commerce and our undoubted right to supply the combined population of Germany and Austria with foodstuffs and the raw materials of industry without let or hindrance. The Orders in Council of Great Britain do not concern us; nor should they be even taken into account. If President Wilson takes this stand (and it is the least he can do morally) the last hope of England to cripple Germany or starve her to submission must necessarily disappear.

President Wilson might then point out to Sir Edward Grey the fact that in the last ten months the combined English and French attack has been unable to break or push back the German line in France. During this last summer the Germans have almost crushed the Russians; they have taken Warsaw and half the coal fields of Russia like those of France are now in their hands besides all the oil fields of Galicia. The Allies have lost ground and hope everywhere in spite of the fact that they have been backed by Italy. Is it not plain that Germany-Austria is unbeatable? And if that is the plain lesson of facts, why should not the Allies stop fighting and put an end to the inhuman butchery? If the war is continued through this winter another million and a half of human lives will be sacrificed, another billion or two of money wasted—for what object?

Sir Edward Grey cannot cheat himself still; no one who thinks can believe now in Kitchener's gasconading; what has been, will be. Another year of war will put the Germans further still ahead; they will then have established communications through the Balkans with Constantinople. Continual successes have intensified their spirit and self-confidence. It will be easier for the Allies to make terms now than a year hence. Still France may regain her lost territory and Belgium some vestige of sovereignty; but next year the Germans will be clamoring for indemnities, if not in money then in land. President Wilson would show himself not only a friend of man but a good friend of the Allies if he proposed peace after once and for all establishing the rights of peaceful commerce on the part of neutrals.

* It is instructive to compare this statement of principle with the continued British action in this war of expanding the fixed contraband list of the Declaration of London.

THE MEN WHO TOASTED THE CZAR

By Charles A. Collman

A FEW weeks ago I was a guest in one of the leading clubs of Philadelphia. We sat at a table in the grill room. One of my friends related a shameful story. It was the life story of a man who had won a nation-wide reputation as a philanthropist. He was the reputed owner of a great newspaper, through which his beneficerous benefactor had been merely the tool of a powerful banker, of the head of a great banking family. It was then revealed that the man who had been regarded throughout the country as a generous benefactor had been merely the tool of a powerful banker, who had used him, under the guise of philanthropy, to work his own ends. When this will was probated, the revelations broke the heart of the philanthropist, and he died.

The philanthropist I mention was George W. Childs. The banking family bears the name of Drexel.

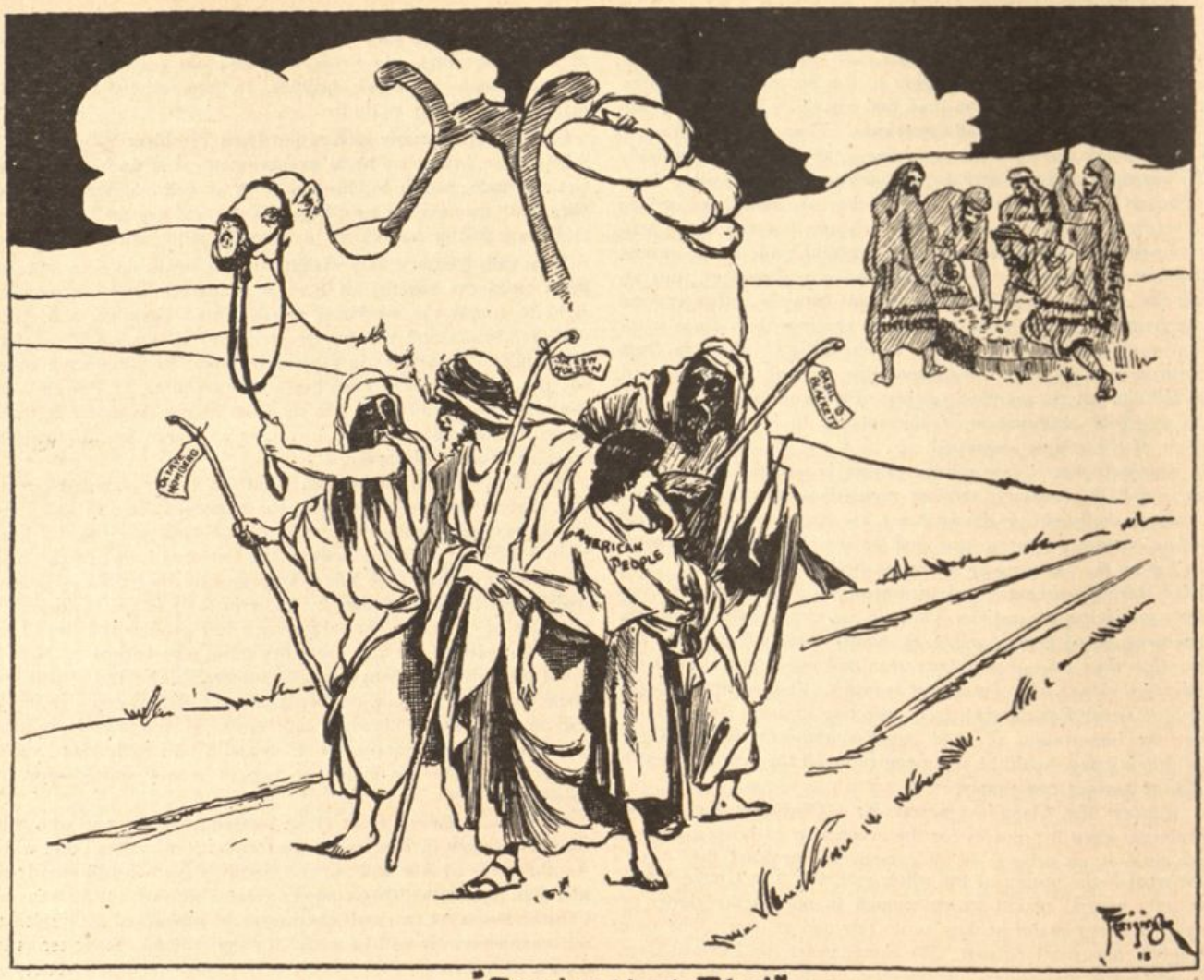
I left the club that night and walked down Broad Street. The blood had surged to my face, and my ears were ringing. I had said nothing when I heard that story, but alone, with only the black night and the deserted street between me and my thoughts, I knew how that tale had burned into my heart. For, you see, I was born in Philadelphia. A man loves the place where he was born and I had just listened to my native city's shame.

And the name of Drexel had recalled so very much to my mind. In 1904, when I first went to Wall Street, that name was cut in marble over the door of a great banking house at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, "J. P. Morgan & Company, in the Drexel Building." Young Morgan has built a new house, and the name of Drexel has vanished. But sons of the Drexel family are fighting on the front in France with Turcos and Senegal negroes, to wipe out the race from which their father sprang, for Drexel was of German blood.

And I could not help exclaiming: "There is infamy in everything connected with the name of Morgan." For Drexel had been the Elder Morgan's partner. When his puppet, Childs, died, A MASK HAD DROPPED, AND HIS COUNTRYMEN KNEW HIM FOR WHAT HE WAS.

The Banquet of the Bankers

An extraordinary scene occurred in the banquet room of the Hotel Knickerbocker on the afternoon of October 1, 1915. Two hundred men assembled there at a luncheon given to the foreign bankers who had come to this country at the invitation of J. P. Morgan, England's war agent, to receive the $500,000,000 credit for the war munitions sent to England, France and Russia, which those countries found themselves unable to pay.



"Joseph sold into Egypt"

At this dejeuner, a toastmaster arose. His name is William D. Guthrie. He is a Wall Street corporation lawyer, whom I have known for many years. In *Who's Who*, Mr. Guthrie has given this information about himself: "Educated in Paris and England." And at the dejeuner, speaking in the French tongue, this Wall Street corporation lawyer made this remarkable statement, to which I wish to call the attention of every American citizen:

(Reported from the New York *Sun* of October 2nd, the organ of J. Pierpont Morgan.)

(Words of William D. Guthrie):

"That country (France), according to reliable historians, having expended in behalf of the American colonies, between 1776 and 1781, the great sum of $772,000,000, for which she afterward refused payment, it was time now for the United States to create a credit for the French Republic to a similar amount to be repaid when France can do so."

"These words of the speaker, the climax of an impassioned address, aroused every man present and profoundly affected M. Octave Homberg and M. Ernst Mallett, the French commissioners." (Still quoted from Morgan's *Sun*.)

The two French commissioners were impressed, AND NO WONDER.

What shocking debtors we Americans are! And we never suspected until Guthrie (educated in Paris and England), informed us that we owed Frenchmen the sum of $772,000,000.

Now you know I had always had a much different impression of our obligations to France, but that is probably due to the fact that I was not "educated in Paris and England," and merely went to the little country school in Northern Kentucky, where I received my primal education. I recall quite plainly our little country school ma'am apprising us of the fact that, during the French and Indian War, the French race in this country incited the savage Indian tribes upon us and with their aid, massacred the white inhabitants of North America. This is a national trait of the French race, which may be recognized to this day, for, instead of fighting their own battles in their native land, they have imported thousands of African Turcos and Senegal negroes to defend their land against the Germans.

The Two Heroes

Furthermore, I have walked up Riverside Drive, in New York, and seen the bronze statues erected there to the heroes of the American race, who have fought for and saved the integrity of the country. And there, in vain I looked for tributes to Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, Italians, Servians, Belgians. No, I could see only two bronze statues erected to two men who fought for their country in the Civil War, and shame to tell it, BOTH OF THEM WERE GERMANS—GENERAL CARL SCHURZ AND GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.

Nevertheless, the Wall Street corporation lawyer asked his audience to arise and drink to his toast: "The King of England, the King of Belgium (betrayed by the English), the President of France (whom the English have failed to help), the **King of Italy** (who betrayed his Allies, and now betrays the English), and the RUSSIAN CZAR."

Yes, incredible as it may seem to us Americans, **Guthrie toasted the Russian Czar.** And the New York *Sun* records the fact that, by the men present, the toast was "enthusiastically drunk."

The Men Who Toasted the Russian Czar

The same newspaper recorded the men who were conspicuous by their presence at the dejeuner, and who toasted the Russian Czar:

Henry Clews—Born in England, President of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

Robert A. C. Smith—Chairman of the board of directors of the White Rock Mineral Water Company. Director of the Holmes Electric Protection Company.

Robert Underwood Johnson—Vice-president of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President.

John Harsen Rhoades—Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

Robert Bacon—Director of the Steel Trust. Trustee of the Bank for Savings. Former member J. P. Morgan & Co. Once Ambassador to France.

Thomas W. Lamont—Partner of J. P. Morgan, England's war agent.

Bradley Martin—Educated at Oxford, England. Director Metropolitan Trust Company. Director Security Bank, New York.

Lewis L. Clarke—Secretary of Morgan's Navy League. Director of the American Locomotive Company.

Alton B. Parker—Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Wall Street corporation lawyer. Vice-President of Morgan's National Security League.

Paul Fuller—Member of the firm of Coudert Brothers, counsel for the French Government.

Ogden Mills Reid—President New York *Tribune* Association.

Frank A. Vanderlip—President National City Bank. Director of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

Elbert H. Gary—Chairman of the Steel Trust.

Michel Oustinow—A subject of the Czar's.

Takashi Nakamuda—America's yellow friend (?).

William D. Guthrie—Educated in Paris and England. Wall Street corporation lawyer.

As in the case of the stalking horse of Drexel, Morgan's partner, THE MASK HAS DROPPED, AND OUR COUNTRYMEN KNOW THEM FOR WHAT THEY ARE.

Yes, these are the men who toasted the Czar! To me it seems a dreadful thing to toast the Czar, and yet I am not a Russian Pole. Poor Polish race, poor Polish Jews, victims of the pogroms of Kishinef and Gomel. The Russian Czar, the Romanoff, sprung from the loins of a fanatic priest, now the mental slave to an ignorant peasant pope. Is it possible for a citizen of our great Republic to drink health and success to the man whose Cossacks lash their whips on the backs of Russia's Slavic workmen?

No! For it is we, the Americans, who abrogated our commercial treaty with the Romanoffs because they would not respect the passports of American citizens, because we could bear no longer the recital of the outrages of the Black Hundreds.

So what do those hundreds of thousands of Slavic workmen, the Poles, the Polish Jews, who have become our citizens, think of these men who TOASTED THE RUSSIAN CZAR? What do the Americans who worked for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia think of the men who TOASTED THE RUSSIAN CZAR? What does the man with human sympathy and human love think of the men who TOASTED THE RUSSIAN CZAR?

What do the thirty millions in this country, sprung from German blood, think of the men who TOASTED THE RUSSIAN CZAR? To these I shall merely give a hint of the dreadful story that shall yet break upon the world,* of the dreadful deeds performed by England's ally in East Prussia, of the massacre at Santoppen, where twenty-one innocent men and women were dragged from church and shot by brutal Cossacks; of the woman burned to death in the village of Dembenofen, of the outrages in Ortelburg and Bischofstein!

The Case of Henry Clews

The list is headed by Mr. Henry Clews. I once had a different idea of this man, whom I have known for many years. Yet, as I have investigated and followed the machinations of this English stock broker of Wall Street, I am amazed that he has been permitted freely and without public censure, for so many years to pursue his disloyal English propaganda. Clews, born in England, is in evidence, as we have seen, everywhere where disloyalty thrives. We have seen him years ago in Carnegie Hall, trying to force upon the American people an arbitration treaty favoring England and aimed at Germany. We see him made President of the American Peace and Arbitration League, backed by the Morgan group in England's interest. We see him at public dinners, toasting England's king and EVEN THE RUSSIAN CZAR, SINCE THROUGH THE ATROCITIES OF RUSSIA'S CZAR, ENGLAND HOPED TO WIN.

Clews, naturalized as an American, I hope, has nevertheless worked for years in the interest of the country of his birth.

Mr. Henry Clews, it was at you, and Englishmen like you, that President Wilson aimed his words, when, on October 11th, he said, at a public gathering:

"Every political action, every social action, should have for its object in America at this time to challenge the spirit of America; to ask that every man and woman who thinks first of America should rally to the standards of our life. There have been some among us who have not thought first of America, who have thought to use the might of America in some matter not of America's originative. I would not be afraid upon the test of 'America first' to take a census of all the foreign-born citizens of the United States. I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—Biblically, it should be the left—and all those that are for America, first, last, and all the time, on the other side."

Mr. Clews, ponder well these words of our President, of the head of the nation of which you have become an adopted citizen, and to which you have sworn loyalty. I warn you in all seriousness and in the best of good will, to cease at once your English propaganda, which you and your fellows have been inciting for so many years. The days of immunity have passed, and the day of reprisal is in the dawn.

Let us stop to think for a moment. Nearly every newspaper and magazine in this country has been wrong in all its predictions of the European war for the last fourteen months. We Americans have let England steal our brains.

Great events are impending. A tremendous empire has gone thundering down into the abyss of its own making. Another empire is crumbling to pieces and stands with outstretched hands, pleading for help from the races it has wronged. A sham republic is buried under the debacle of its shame. An embryo kingdom has died in still birth.

Let us gird up our loins to meet the new day. Our thoughts are all to be changed, our ideas to be reversed. In the next hundred years the world shall advance more than in the last two thousand.

* Report of Russian atrocities suppressed by the Money Trust newspapers of New York, and their syndicate services, for fear lest it might awaken sympathy for Germany and defeat the loan for the Allies.

BULGARIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR

By the Military Expert of "The Fatherland"

SIR EDWARD GREY, the recognized master-diplomat, has lost his game a third time—the game that is to decide the shaping of the future policy of Europe. For a third time he has disclosed to the world—and this time decisively—that his statescraftmanship does not exceed the stature of a mediocre statesman. His obvious miscalculation in the field of commerce would have deprived a business man of all credit, and has, though slowly, bitterly disappointed the Cabinets of the Quadruple Alliance.

After the successes of Kumanovo, Scutari and Adrianople, when the victorious Balkan League cut up Macedonia for distribution, when Austria was rudely awakened by the distribution of the Sandjak Novibazar and Aerenthal's dream for a connection with Salonica shattered, when Panslavism flourished abundantly, Sir Edward Grey did not succeed in reaping the harvest before him and failed utterly to foresee the events which have recently occurred in the Balkans.

The second Balkan war (the indignant Czar in his telegram to Sofia called it "fratricidal") was to decide more than the Russian supremacy in Europe's "melting pot." And it did decide it. But not for Ferdinand, who, with a bleeding heart, had halted at the Chatalja line, because the Czar of all the Russias neither could nor would allow the Czar of Tirnovo to enter the Hagia-Sophia as a victor.

Servia, faithful Servia, that was led by Hartwig, was to become great and powerful, and to obtain a seacoast so that Russian men-of-war might have a base of operations in common with Anglo-

French Mediterranean interests for the purpose of being able to throttle the Central Powers.

The Conference of Ambassadors, under Sir Edward Grey's lead, did its utmost to solve that problem in the interest of the Entente policy—to solve it peacefully because the time for the great conflagration was not yet ripe. The Russian army reform was not complete, and the exhausted Balkans had not yet recovered.

The Conference of Ambassadors created an independent Albania, a still-born babe. The success of the Triple Entente Powers was really not a success, because the new creation had no vitality. It was a politician s job, built of straw. The Entente "statesmen" had failed.

The result of the conference was this: a malcontent Servia without a port; an oppressed and morally humbled Bulgaria; a new ruler without government, money and army; and a Greece opposed to a political revival, a Greece with an unsatiated desire for expanding her northern borders and her maritime position, thus opening up an Italo-Greek competition in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Sir Edward Grey until recently had never left the "tight little island of England," and hence has had little opportunity to understand the "little" Balkan States properly. But Sir Arthur Nicholson might have taught Sir Edward better.

Both probably believed that Baron Sonino's example and large pocket would make propaganda in the Balkans even more easily than in Italy.

Now even British gold has failed! Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece have long ceased to believe in the love between England and Russia. All they really cared for was to see which side would win, and who could promise the most of other people's territory.

London is in a state of consternation. The first statesman-like speech since the beginning of the war was recently made by Lord Milner. He recommends immediately to abandon the Dardanelles campaign, which, in his opinion, is a complete failure. Let Britain save what can be saved, Lord Milner proposes, before her whole prestige has gone to the devil!

Théophile Delcassé, the sworn enemy of Germany, the originator of the "ring of iron" which was to have throttled the Central Powers—the real author of the "destruction-entente"—once removed from power by Prince Bülow, leaves his post—in the midst of the battle!

What is to be done?

England suddenly feels that all her interests at the French front are nothing in comparison with the developments in the Balkans.

Much is at stake! Everything! When Field-Marshal Mackensen has pushed his way through and joined Turkey when the Austro-German armies will sweep over Gallipoli and Turkish armies will carry the battle-cry of the Kalif to the Pyramids, then England's vulnerable point will have been reached and pierced.

For this reason, cries all England, must the Germano-Turkish union be prevented, and at any cost.

Expeditionary troops of the Allies have been landed in Salonica. Greece has not been asked permission.

What does the neutrality of small States signify? Sir Edward Grey deems the neutrality of Greece but a "scrap of paper."

Venizelos resigns—the events shift about as in a kaleidoscope. Greece mobilizes and declares her neutrality. Delcassé gives the order to stop the landing of French troops, which can be used to much better advantage on home soil, where France's fate must be decided. René Viviani gives the counter-order: "Never was our understanding with England and Russia better and our prospects of victory more certain than today," he tells the astonished Chamber. "Italy will probably also participate."

In the meanwhile Roumania has again declared her neutrality and has decided to maintain it. Russia's intentions to march through Roumania vanish from public discussion.

While the astonished world, and especially the New York press, which is amply provided with "experts" in Balkan politics, grows more astonished every day, the fate of the Central Powers is being fulfilled with iron necessity.

Belgrade falls. Austro-German armies cross the northern Servian frontier at all points.

I hear the old trumpets of Prince Eugen.

Belgrade is a new chapter in the history of the world. It is the flourish of the victorious trumpets of the invincible German race, the victory of the light of western civilization over the dark shadows of Slavic oppression.

The Germanic race will form a group of the nations of central Europe, gathering around it all those small independent nations and races which must join forces with the stronger and derive strength, development and progress from this union.

This military and political center, closely united and well-balanced economically, will give the Empire room to stretch its arms out over the old homes of civilization in Asia Minor to the grain centres of Mesopotamia, where the Bagdad Railroad already stretches its rails.

This route is shorter, safer and more successful than that via Calais and Dover. As the *Evening Post* has already said, the German General Staff has recognized clearly this fact. That is the true meaning of Belgrade and of Bulgaria's entrance into the war.

THE WAR OF 1920

By the Author of "A Trip Through Headline Land"

(Being the Diary of Gustav Bauerfeldt, War Correspondent of the *Berliner Rundschau*)

CHAPTER XI

HYPHENATED AMERICANS TURN THE TIDE

(Synopsis:—Gustav Bauerfeldt, war correspondent of the "Berliner Rundschau," comes to this country in 1920 in order to report the great war between the United States and the Allies for his paper. On his arrival the Japanese and Mexicans have already begun their invasion of the States. The Panama Canal is destroyed July 14th. England declares war against the United States. The Mexicans overrun Texas and the Japanese are triumphant on the Pacific Coast. The Californians are expelled from their State. New York City is bombarded. The American navy is practically destroyed. Russia and France declare war upon the United States. Theodore Roosevelt is killed.)

IT does not lie within the scope of this brief history to follow in detail the campaigns by which the great American Republic, seemingly prostrate under the heels of victorious Allied invaders, was freed. Colonel Tudor Standish, the young Harvard graduate of Mayflower descent, who raised the College Men's Regiment, has written an exhaustive history of the war, and General Schulz, the leader of the German-American Volunteers, has detailed the campaign in the East. Moreover, the press has made these events familiar, especially the wonderful campaign by which the military genius of General O'Hagan saved New York; campaigns which dazzled German military critics and won the praise of Von Hindenburg.

Peremptorily demanding that the Washington government send him the regulars stationed near the Capital, O'Hagan, with these and the "Hyphenated American Volunteers" of New York, slipped out of the city apparently in retreat to the South. Transferring his men by night in the Jersey meadows to the Erie Railroad—excepting the brigade which proceeded by automobile—he struck swiftly northward from Middletown, New York, through a valley which slopes toward the Hudson behind the almost impassible Shawangunk Mountains. During the night of August 19th his forces reached the river at Kingston, surprising and overwhelming the enemy's rearguard. The invading forces were stretched in long lines down the Hudson, encamped in scattered battalions, while they moved their big guns into position near Mount Beacon to reduce West Point. It was the report of this unguarded alignment which had led O'Hagan to determine on this desperate stroke. During the 20th and 21st, day and night, the Americans swept down both banks of the river, crossing on the Poughkeepsie Bridge, rounding up the enemy company by company, regiment by regiment, capturing their big guns and turning them, under the skilled hands of Americans trained in European armies, on those who had brought them. Down the river and across the river the guns flashed and the battle raged. Late on the 21st the Americans crossed again to the west bank, and, joined by the West Point garrison, engaged the shaken but still superior forces of the enemy in the streets of Newburgh. The fury of freemen, aided by the enemy's own artillery, shelling them from across the river, was irresistible; General Sir Sam Hughes, the virulent Canadian enemy of the United States, beheld the remnants of his decimated 70,000 scattered and dispersed by 30,000 Americans.

A respite of three weeks had been given New York; by the second week of September 85,000 Canadians, Hindus, Japanese, French and English were again coming down the Hudson, commanded by General Sir John French. O'Hagan awaited them, again with 30,000 men, near Kingston, at the mouth of the Roundout Valley. As the invaders appeared the Americans withdrew up this valley. There was nothing for General French to do but detach 40,000 men to pursue them, while the rest of his force, with the big guns, advanced

against West Point. Retreating from one prepared position to another, O'Hagan led the enemy on, southward between the mountains, then westward over a broken plateau to a great, towering, terraced hill, which army engineers had meanwhile made a Gibraltar. O'Hagan apparently permitted himself to be trapped there; but when the enemy came on with intent to storm his position, such showers of death met them that they recoiled, and sat down to a siege. But bigger guns than they had brought in their pursuit had been embanked on the hill, so they had to retire to a safe distance and hope that starvation would reduce the Americans. But that had been prepared for by storing huge supplies of food on the hill, and by keeping open one narrow road to central New York. So Sir John French had to send some of his big guns from their positions before West Point. Laboriously they were brought and placed in position on October 3rd. Then O'Hagan, sacrificing his guns and some 6,000 of his men, successfully drew off his force through a mountain gorge so narrow that airmen could not detect it, into the frowning Catskills and over a divide into the valley of the Esopus, and so again to Kingston. Then word was sent by wireless to the new force which New York City and its surrounding towns, during its second month of respite, had raised, drilled and armed. Advancing from a base at Middletown, into the Roundout Valley, it struck the enemy force retiring to Kingston after its hollow victory at East Hill, and this force, trapped between the new volunteers and O'Hagan's veterans, surrendered. General French ordered 30,000 reinforcements, which were coming down the Hudson, to enter the Roundout Valley and trap O'Hagan; but these, surprised by his appearance in double the expected force, were quickly scattered. The Americans pursued them up the Hudson to Albany, capturing enroute great stores of munitions and supplies, totally cutting off General French's army before West Point. The latter began a distressed retreat, and caught between O'Hagan and the reinforced West Point garrison, surrendered on the 8th of November.

The crushing defeat of the invaders of New York really paralyzed the Allies. England, realizing that she had again courted disaster by saving her own precious men while sending allies and colonials to fight her battles, now sent expeditions to Canada. Canadian submarines, which, in violation of the treaty between England and the United States, had been in the Great Lakes since 1915, suddenly attacked shipping in the harbors of Chicago, Cleveland and other lake cities, while expeditions landed at Detroit and Buffalo, ruthlessly suppressed citizen resistance, and built lines of trenches and redoubts around those cities. An English force penetrated from Erie, Pa., as far as Pittsburgh, but was halted before that important manufacturing city. The Japanese and Mexicans, who had swept through Texas, joined with French marines and Turkos and compelled the surrender of New Orleans and the army of General Barry. Japs and Mexicans withdrew westward, the others pushed up the Mississippi. The Turcos, aided by British West Indian negro agitators, stirred up terrible black revolts in the South, which were only suppressed by the loyalty of the masses of the negroes. St. Louis was captured after a stubborn resistance, but at Cairo the invaders were halted by a volunteer army. A force of Northwestern Mounted Police, which struck down the Red River of the North and the Great Northern Railway, destroying millions of bushels of grain, was called back to suppress a revolt of American and German farmers in Western Canada. The situation of the Union was still precarious; it was split in several directions, its chief food-producing States cut off from the great consuming cities, its metal district and cotton belt cut off from the producing centres; but the enemy's offensive power had gone. America had rallied. Arms, munitions, supplies were being produced in almost sufficient quantities; armies had been drilled. From Kentucky and Tennessee came grim mountaineers; from the cities came the Germans, Scandinavians and Irish; from mine and mill rallied Hungarian, Bohemian, Russian, Italian, Welshman, Scot, Pole and Slovak; the Jews sent brigades which earned undying glory; from farm and ranch the scions of those Americans who had won the Revolution hastened to battle the one eternal enemy of American liberty. Trench to trench they faced the foe, at Lake Champlain, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cairo, and along the ridges of the Rockies.

The English, having been chiefly busy capturing American markets, had neglected to provide adequately for their munitions supplies, and now purchased huge quantities in Germany. This was profitable business for Germany, and new plants sprang up. The trade became so notorious that the United States protested. The German government replied that German manufacturers had a legal right to supply munitions to all purchasers, and would gladly sell to America only that, unfortunately, England ruled the seas. The German government sustained its position with many apt quotations from the notes Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing had sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary in reply to their protests against the American trade in death during the Great War, and from the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and the editorials of American newspapers. But while the American government was unable to answer, the heart of America burned with indignation as they saw German shells and bullets make American corpses, American invalids, American widows and orphans.

In the midst of this situation, the great English liner *Mauretania*, especially constructed with English government money on lines that made her adaptable for transport purposes, officially a part of the English navy, and supposed to be armed, was sunk by an American submarine off Halifax. Among those lost were about one hundred German citizens, most of them contractors on their way to Canada to confer with the military commanders about munitions needs. The American government issued a statement showing the naval character of the *Mauretania*, and that she carried great quantities of munitions, reservists and contractors, and was, therefore, a legitimate object of attack. The German government, however, issued a threatening note, practically demanding that the United States cease to use its new submarines, its only means of naval defense.

But there had been growing in Germany a strong sentiment against the export of munitions to the Allies. Led by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, this movement at last won the support of the leading newspapers and public men. Dr. Dernburg pointed out that it was the German munitions on board the *Mauretania* which had been responsible for the submarine attack and for the explosion which sank the ship in ten minutes. The keen and fair-minded German people saw that the situation of 1915, when Germany and America came near to war over the *Lusitania* and *Arabic* incidents and the export of American munitions to the Allies, was now reversed. The second German note to the American government admitted the necessity and right of the American submarine warfare, and promised effective steps to prevent German citizens sailing on ships containing munitions of war. And on January 1, 1921, the German people celebrated a new humanitarian era, as the law passed by the Bundesrath forbidding the sale of implements of warfare to any nation at war, became effective.

My readers will remember that the English press, and the Continental press through English sources, reeked with stories of American atrocities from the day that England declared war. But when the Allied invasion began to fail, the turgid stream of abuse swelled to an angry torrent; and the climax was reached when the Americans began to use the "flying dragon."

The "flying dragon" was invented by that great American genius, Hudson Maxim. It is an aerial torpedo sustained by wings, propelled by a motor, charged with an incomparably deadly gas, guided by wireless waves, and exploded either by contact or by wireless detonation. I have seen this deadly engine in operation, guided surely to its place by a wireless operator toying with little electrical keys in an observatory, breathing death to whole battalions, turning trenches into the graves of hundreds of men distorted into every posture of agony. Every factory was put to work turning out these engines, and soon the trenches of the invaders were being steadily pushed back at every point. And the English, ignoring their own use of gas bombs, shrieked that Americans were "a race of barbarians who have forfeited their place among civilized nations."

I had the sad pleasure of putting before German readers the facts about Allied atrocities in this war: the burning of homes and cities, the cruel fate of thousands of women and girls, the savage repression of the patriots of California, the hideous negro uprising, and all the nameless cruelties inflicted on a white people by other whites and their Japanese, Mexican, Hindu and Senegalese mercenaries, to further the plots of the gang of English politicians for whom humanity blushes!

(The next instalment will show how the United States and Germany freed the world.)

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 27, 1915

JOURNALISM A LA MODE

NEW YORK newspapers are following the example of Henry Ford in giving employment to ex-convicts. If one can judge by recent events all of the second-story men and pickpockets who have been recently released from prison are on the payrolls of the metropolitan dailies.

One can imagine the following command being given by the city editor:

"I want all you second-story men to go up to the Fritz-Carlton. You know who's up there, don't you? Sure, Bernstorff and his gang. I want you to wait until you're sure they're out of their rooms. Then you're to jimmy your way into the rooms, break into trunks and bureau drawers and take all papers and private correspondence which you think will be of interest to our readers. And don't you report back here until you get those papers, do you hear? All right, beat it."

Calling the light-fingered gentry to the desk, the city editor gives the following order:

"I want you dips to catch the eleven o'clock train for Lenox, Mass. Attaches of the Austrian embassy are summering there. I want you to mingle in the crowd at the horse show up there this afternoon—and get next to that embassy bunch. They're carrying some important correspondence in their pockets which will be of interest to our readers. Don't report back here until you get those letters. If necessary, waylay them."

The City Editor musing: "That was a great idea of the boss's in hiring those jail birds. Since they've been with us our circulation has jumped 50,000."

SUPPRESSING THE NEWS

THE tone of abject pessimism that prevails in London over the outlook of the war is emphasized by the revolt of the London *Mail* and *Post* against the censorship. The people are becoming impatient over the concealment of the news, is the *Post's* significant warning. We quote from the New York *Times* of October 8: "The London office of the Associated Press sent cable advices yesterday that thousands of words of dispatches from its correspondents in Sofia and from the German lines on the western battle front were being withheld by the British censors." In short, even the London papers and the Associated Press protest against the suppression of the news. Only the New York papers are satisfied. They rejoice that they are not compelled to print the truth.

HITTING THE HYPHENATED PRESS

IF France doesn't make James Gordon Bennett a duke or "something equally good" for his services to his adopted country, it knows not how to reward loyalty. According to the New York *Evening Post*, Bennett's New York edition of the Paris *Herald* lost 1,043,791 lines of advertising from January 1 to September 30, while its pink offspring, the *Evening Telegram*, in the same period lost 35,133 lines of advertising. In the same period the *World* lost 636,083 lines and the *Evening World* 409,713 lines, a total of 1,045,796 lines. The *Mail*, which has of late assumed a neutral attitude, has gained 20,121 lines. The New York *Herald's* loss is almost as great as the total of the *Tribune's* entire advertising in 1914.

A WITNESS ON BELGIUM

IT has remained for Hon. George B. McClellan, former member of Congress and Mayor of New York City, at present a member of the faculty of Princeton University, to open the eyes of the American people to the truth about Belgium. In a wholly impersonal article he has recently set forth just what the conditions in Belgium are. These observations were made at first hand and put an entirely new face on the story of Belgian oppression by the Germans.

Naturally, Mr. McClellan is being strongly antagonized by those who see a carefully designed campaign of defamation destroyed, and the same paper which printed his Belgian article is now busy trying to counteract the impression created therein by giving space to statements from anonymous sources which bitterly assail his conclusions. But Mr. McClellan's non-partisan statements are confirmed by a witness who certainly cannot be charged with being favorable to Germany; who, on the contrary, has been one of her most irreconcilable antagonists—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium's greatest poet. Mr. Louis Viereck, who is now traveling throughout Belgium as THE FATHERLAND'S correspondent, has also confirmed in these pages the events which came under the eyes of Prof. McClellan. In an interview with a Dutch artist, which took place in Paris, Maeterlinck spoke as follows:

"We have been waiting one year for England to liberate Belgium by force of arms. Possibly it was due to the exigencies of war, so rich in unexpected developments, that she was not able to give us the assistance which she had promised. *We find our country firm in the grip of the Germans, who, to speak the truth, are administering it not as conquerors, but rather as administrators of valuable property entrusted to their care. Germany even now is trying to heal the wounds inflicted upon our country by the war; trying to adjust conditions, to give employment to idle hands and to restore general prosperity as far as possible.* German efficiency has invaded Belgium. Hence it was to be expected that many circles are adjusting themselves to the new conditions, to bring their business into conformity with existing circumstances and to bring their whole manner of life up to the requirements of the times. Here and there the former active business relations between Belgian and German houses are being revived. *Belgium needs peace, and if the Germans were to be expelled Belgium would for a long, long time be the scene of sanguinary battles. Not a stone would remain in place.* Hence Belgium, which is now enjoying the blessings of peace over a large section, has abandoned all hope of assistance from England —*for England is bound to protect her own interests, it must hold Calais.* We wish our country and cities to retain what property the war has left them. *Of what consequence would be a liberated Bruges, Brussels, Antwerp to us, reduced to ashes and ruin?* We look to the peace negotiations to decide our ultimate fate."

We commend this statement to the attention of Lord Bryce, Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Eliot and others of that ilk who do not want the war to end until Belgium has a second time been deluged with blood and her remaining cities leveled with the earth. Belgium, like Bulgaria and Greece, now scorns England, and between the lines of Maeterlinck's brief statement there is apparent the cynical spirit of discontent with Sir Edward Grey's selfish policy of making other countries bear the cost in blood and treasure of Great Britain's ambition to rule the universe.

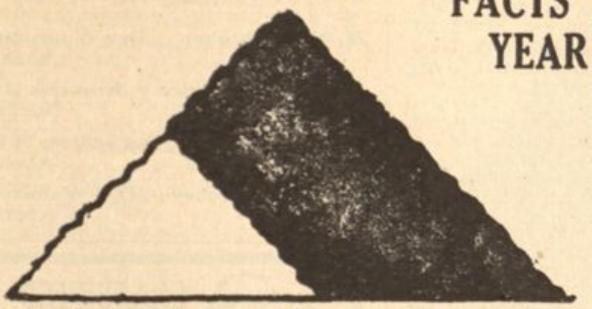
THE REASON WHY

Editor of THE FATHERLAND:

HERE is something that may interest your readers: Mr. Wilson, it seems, mailed by mistake a love letter to Sir Edward Grey and the English note to Mrs. Galt. Both threw what they got into the waste basket, and the situation remains unchanged. Sincerely yours,

JULIUS MEYER.

SOME STARTLING FACTS IN THE YEAR 1915

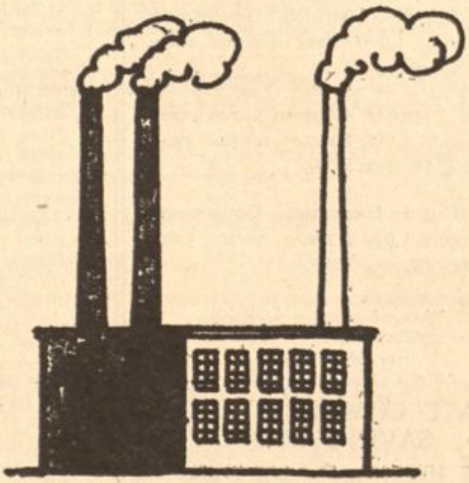


68% of French Coal Mines in German hands

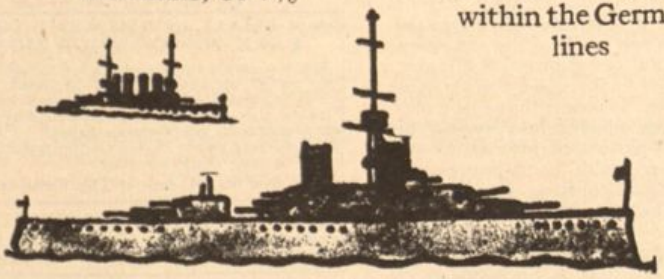
90% of French Iron Ore in possession of Germans

French Pig Iron possessed by Germans, 85.7%

68.7% of French Textile Industry within the German lines



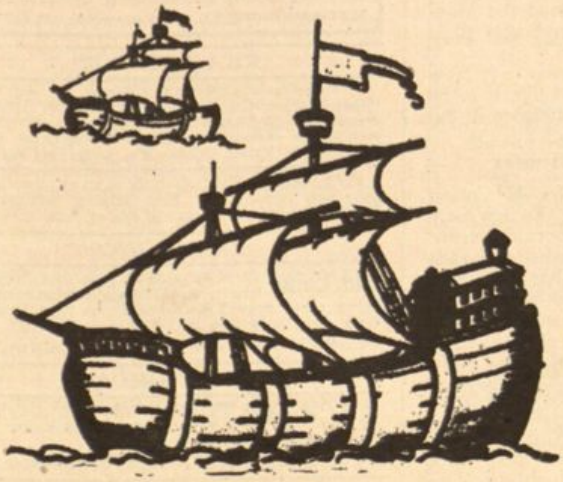
43% of all French Industry now under German control



Losses at Sea (Warships)

Germany, 255,977 tons
The Allies, 790,000 tons

Cost of the First Year of the War to England



Merchantmen lost

Germany, 95,307 tons
Allies, 331,870 tons

The Savings of English Industry in a Year of Peace

We Offer:

4% Imperial German Government Bonds, 1,000 Mark, normal value $237.50, now $187.

5% Imperial German Government Bonds, 1,000 Mark, normal value $245, now $210.

5½% Imperial Austrian Government Bonds, 1,000 Kronen, normal value $207.50, now $155.

6% Royal Hungarian Government Bonds, 1,000 Kronen, normal value $210.50, now $157.

Write, telephone or telegraph without delay at our expense —or call personally at

STATE COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

1935 Milwaukee Avenue, CHICAGO

FATHERLAND PENNANTS AND BANNERS

12x18

on Black or Blue Felt

20c each

3 Styles in Pennants

The KAISER
BISMARCK
VON HINDENBURG

Same in Banners except Bismarck

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

A. W. HANINGTON & CO.
161 Grand Street, New York

Don't Wear a Truss!

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 1959A State St., Marshall, Michigan

FINANCIAL FORUM

Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free.

SERIOUS checks have been encountered by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in his endeavor to unload his $500,000,000 bonds, representing the credit to England, France and Russia, on the American public. One of the worst blows came from the house of his friends, in other words, from his former friend, Sir George Paish, the leading financial authority of England, to whose words English Wall Street heretofore always listened with wrapt attention.

Paish said, speaking on behalf of the British Government, on October 14th, at the very time when Morgan was advertising his utmost to unload his foreign bonds: "Will it be possible for us to borrow $3,000,000,000 to adjust our trade balance? I think it impossible. This probably would mean the suspension of specie payments and we should have to tell the world we were unable to pay our debts."

Shocking words, these, all the more so when we recall the impassioned address of Joseph H. Choate, trustee for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at the Pilgrim's dinner:

"I now hope that every man, woman and child of the United States, who has got a hundred dollars will invest it in this loan, and what's more, I hope that this is only the first instalment."

The second blow that Morgan received was a drop in the price of the bonds of the Anglo-French loan in the Wall Street bond market. These bonds are being peddled out to the public by Morgan's 800 bond salesmen at 98, which means $980 for every one thousand dollar bond. In Wall Street's bond market on Friday and Saturday, the bonds began to sell at 97⅞, or in other words, a drop of one-eighth of a point. This means a loss to the underwriting syndicate of $625,000. It means that every person who has been deluded into buying the bonds has lost a portion of his capital.

Nevertheless, reputable bond houses and banking institutions continue to send out literature booming the Morgan bonds. I am sorry to receive in my mail circulars from reputable houses, such as John Muir & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons, in which specious arguments are advanced in counselling the purchase of these hazardous securities by their customers. The National City Bank has sent out a misleading circular in the same vein. At another time I shall go into further detail to analyze the arguments of these houses, and to expose their methods in trying to unload the Morgan bonds upon the public, and also their reasons for doing so.

The Fidelity Trust Company of New York informs us that it would like it to be announced that it will not participate in the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies.

Comments of Bond Houses

Mr. A. Wunnenberg, of No. 42 Cotton Exchange Building, is offering the new German war loan on specially favorable terms. He reckons $210 for 1,000 marks, and adds the interest to April 1st, so that only $206 is being asked by him for a bond. Mr. Wunnenberg calls attention to the fact that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin pledges itself to hold for an entire year, free of cost, such loan certificates as may not be sent to this country.

The Mail Box

R. S., Norwood, Ohio.—You may have full confidence in dealing with the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay. It is of the highest standing.

Deutsches Theater

Direktion Rud. Christians
IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

21, 22, 23 Oktober—„Der Weibsteufel" Abends 8.15

Sonnabend Matinee—„Komtess Duckel" Nachm. 2.15

Sonntag 24 Okt.—„Das Schloss in Polen' Abends 8.15

25 und 26 Oktober—„Der Weibsteufel" Abends 8.15

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THE object of this department is to put our readers in touch with the latest and best commodities for the home and office. Also to help worthy men and women to better positions and to put them in touch with unusual business opportunities.

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1123 Broadway, New York

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ON A SMALL INVESTMENT YOU CAN EARN 70% ON YOUR MONEY

This is a simple sales proposition which will sell itself. Nine out of ten people with pro-German sentiments will be interested. This offer will appeal especially to Bazaars, Mass-Meetings and Churches who are making contributions to the German cause. You take no chances—your money back if the proposition does not appeal to you. Apply by letter.

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Cigarette Smokers Send 25c (silver, no stamps) for new patented ash tray; chokes smoking cigarette stubs instantly; terms to agents.
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who reads and *heeds* it, is the possible worth of the book we send for 6 cents postage. Write us at once.
E. S. & A. B. LACEY, Dept. E. WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO INVENTORS
LET ME LOOK INTO YOUR INVENTIONS
ALEXANDER DENES, M.E., Reg. Pat. Attorney, 131 E. 23d St.

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Why not come to Florida this Winter, and visit Orange County's Queen City, the City of Orlando? Healthiest, prettiest and most delightful spot, beginning with Florida's semi-tropical climate. It is a pleasure to serve you. Geo. T. Hull Co., Real Estate, Orlando, Fla., invite your confidence.

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MILCH GOATS Deutschland values die Ziegen. America is inquiring about goats. Information, 10 cents.
PRACTICAL GOAT FARM, E. Bridgewater, Mass.

"HYMN OF PEACE" latest and greatest song out, grand words, sweet melody, sent prepaid for 25c per copy. Special rates to peace societies. QUAKERTOWN MUSIC CO., Quakertown, Pa.

C. M., Wykoff, Minn.—The German loan is an absolutely safe investment, and the value of the bonds will advance with the future advance in the exchange rate in marks. I would not advise you, however, to sell out any mortgages you may have placed on real estate at seven per cent.

J. M., Mankatu, Minn.—You write that an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is selling policies in your vicinity, but that before you and your son take policies, you wish to learn whether this concern is letting its funds be used in the loan to the Allies. THE FATHERLAND will investigate the matter and as soon as possible will let its readers know just what life insurance companies are participating, directly or indirectly, in the foreign loan.

M. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Would you advise withdrawing deposits from savings banks?

No, but I would take care to see that the savings bank in which I kept my money did not keep millions of its surplus funds on deposit with the banks that are syndicate participants in the Morgan loan of $500,000,000 to the Allies.

F. A. W., Easton, Pa.—Please give me some information about the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. I carry a policy with them, but do not wish my money used for the purpose of the war loan.

THE FATHERLAND has as yet been unable to get any definite response from the Metropolitan Life as to its attitude toward the loan, although Mr. John R. Hegeman, President and founder of the company, was present at the secret conference with the foreign bankers in the Morgan Library. A definite statement regarding this company will soon be published in this magazine.

P. K., Chester, Pa.—I would not advise you to cash your Mutual Life policy until it falls due on October 1, 1916. In the meantime, however, it would be advisable for you to write to the head of the company, letting him know your views regarding his reported participation in the Morgan loan to the Allies.

O. R. S., Philadelphia.—We shall send you a list of safe bonds suitable for investment, at your request.

C. H. G., Jacksonville, Fla.—I hold policies in the companies named below. Should they belong to the class mentioned by Mr. Collman, as participating in the war loan, I will, if possible, cancel the policies and make renewals with firms that have more regard for their patrons' interests: Atlantic Underwriters, Camden Fire Insurance Association, Colonial Fire Underwriters of Hartford, Fidelity Underwriters, Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Newark Fire Insurance Company.

I shall seek to obtain definite statements from these companies, and will let you know.

F. L. T., New York.—Your money is safe in the two institutions you mentioned, but I should advise you to place your savings in the German Savings Bank in Fourteenth Street.

O. H. D., Baltimore, Md.—I will try to obtain some definite statement from the Massachusetts Mutual Life Company and the German-American Fire Insurance Company as to their attitude regarding the Morgan loan to the Allies. Your motives are most praiseworthy.

O. F. P., Lawrence, Mass.—You may deal with the Transatlantic Trust Company with the fullest confidence. It is a concern of the highest standing, otherwise you would not see it advertised in THE FATHERLAND.

C. W. K., Oakland, Cal.—We shall soon publish details of the attitude adopted by the Managers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society regarding the Morgan loan to the Allies.

SECRETS OF GERMAN PROGRESS

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A BRILLIANT description of Germany's powers commercially and politically. This book explains the wonderful German efficiency that has resulted in England's jealousy of her commercial powers.

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THE FATHERLAND 1123 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

3. Oesterreichische Kriegsanleihe

Zeichnungen auf die dritte österreichische Kriegs-Anleihe werden in der Zeit vom

10. Oktober bis 6. November

entgegengenommen.

Die dritte österreichische Kriegs-Anleihe wird, gleich der zweiten Anleihe, in Form von **5½-procentigen Schatzscheinen** emittirt, **mit Zins-Coupon per 1. Mai und November.**

Die Zeichnungen werden an den **WIENER BANKVEREIN** überwiesen, der die Schatzscheine für die Dauer eines Jahres **kostenfrei** verwahrt und verwaltet. Jeder Zeichner erhält eine Depot-Bestätigung des Wiener Bankvereins.

Auf Wunsch können die Schatz-Scheine an irgend eine Partei in **Oesterreich-Ungarn und Deutschland** abgeliefert werden. Alle gewünschte Information ertheilt mündlich und brieflich:

ALEX. von FEST, 17 BATTERY PLACE, Room C, NEW YORK

WAR PACKAGE

for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Delivered from our business house in Rotterdam, Holland, to any address, including the trenches—

10 lb. Package of first-class groceries consists of:—

2 lbs. Cervelatwurst Sausage 2 lbs. Cocoa 4 lbs. of the Finest Biscuit
2 lbs. of Cheese 2 lbs. A-1 Coffee

This Package is delivered for the Price of $5.50

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100 of the best Dutch Cigars are delivered to the trenches for $4.20. 100 of the best Dutch Cigarettes, $1.85

Arrival guaranteed. The above prices include all charges of postage, packing and delivery. Send money-order or check and state address of the sender and the person to whom the goods are consigned.

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1123 Broadway New York City

Vereidigter Bücher Revisor

HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT

Certified Public Accountant

Phone 5985 Madison Sq. 1182 Broadway, New York

Revisionen — Neu-Einrichtungen
Systematisirungen—Buchhaltungs-Unterricht

The Fatherland Needs Coffee

Have you forgotten your friends and relatives in the old country? Coffee is not produced in Germany and consequently has become exceedingly scarce. These conditions have caused the price to raise far above the means of the majority of people and is causing untold discomfort to thousands of people who depend upon this beverage for daily use. Here is an opportunity to show that you have not forgotten them. Send them five pounds of our A1 quality coffee.

WE SHIP coffee to any part of Germany and Austria-Hungary—5 pounds of the best at $1.85, including all postage and packing charges. If delivery does not take place, we refund money.

DO NOT HESITATE but send your order without delay, enclosing stamps or money order and full address of the person to whom you wish us to make the shipment. If you want to add a postal card telling who the gift is from, please enclose it with your order.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO.

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AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

VOL. II Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of The FATHERLAND

We are anxious to secure the above issues of THE FATHERLAND and are willing to pay 5 cents for each copy sent to us. If you have contemplated sending in these issues, we will appreciate it if you do so immediately.

The FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway New York City

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Send for Book "E" on How to Obtain a Patent, Patent Promotion, What to Invent. Prizes offered, etc., free of charge. Free consultation with our officially registered Patent Attorney.
Wednesday 9-7, Saturday 9-4, other days 9-5

Miss F. S., New York City.—Do not sell out your bonds. Your investment is quite safe.

C. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—THE FATHERLAND intends to publish shortly the attitude of all the New York savings banks toward the Morgan loan, and that will give you the information you ask regarding the Seamen's Savings Bank. I will obtain the information regarding the Aetna Life Insurance Company that you wish.

A. C. G., Fort Dodge, Iowa.—I positively will not take out a policy with a company that is participating in the war loan. Let me know about the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

I refer you to the reply of F. A. W., Easton, Pa., as given above.

F. L., Newark, N. J.—I refer you to the reply given to F. A. W., Easton, Pa., as given above.

P. P., Sebewaing, Mich.—I shall obtain for you the information you ask regarding the Federal Life Insurance Company, Chicago.

RUDOLF CHRISTIANS AND THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE

THE Irving Place Theatre has been long known to many stage lovers as one of the best theatres in New York. Under the management of such men as Heinrich Conried and Rudolf Christians the fame of this playhouse has traveled far and wide. But it has never been so brilliant and so successful as it is now. In the last few years Director Christians has produced many of the best modern plays from the English, French and German, and in a manner which would do credit to any producer. We all remember, for instance, his admirable production of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." How much superior it really was to the elaborate version of the play given by Mrs. Patrick Campbell's expensive English company—notwithstanding Mr. Christian's lack of resources and money.

This season Mr. Christians opened his theatre by presenting Arthur Schnitzler's uncompromising comedy, "The Far Land." This play for authentic wit and intellectual calibre is head and shoulders above anything to be seen on the Great White Way. "The Far Land" is one of the finest works of the author of "Anatole" and is a striking example of his progress and growth. It presents with compelling intensity the eternal struggle between youth and age. He portrays his characters with absolute fidelity to real life. His creations live and suffer and have their brief happiness even as you and I. Of course, the play is not for children, but neither are the plays of Shakespeare, for that matter. "The Far Land" served to introduce to New York Arnold Korff, an actor of conspicuous ability. He is a young man who has played with success and distinction abroad and who is a genuine asset to the excellent company assembled by Mr. Christians.

The second offering at the Irving Place consisted of a delightful farce entitled "The Castle in Poland." This pleasant piece is from the pen of Fritz Gruenbaum and Wilhelm Sterk, and, although it is a war play, is singularly free from those boresome and platitudinous scenes which generally make up a war drama. It con-

tains genuine touches of pathos, humor and a wholesome vitality that is brought out by the whole company with enthusiasm and skill. For at the Irving Place Theatre there are no stars. Each part is competently interpreted. The result is a completeness and a singleness of achievement which could with profit be emulated by our Broadway casts.

The latest production at the Irving Place Theatre is Hans Sturm's rollicking comedy, "Lehmann's Children." This amusing satire makes fun of those narrow-minded people who imagine that all stage people are queer-minded vagabonds.

We look forward with intense interest to the future productions of Mr. Christians. We know that he has splendid plans for his playhouse and that they will be brilliantly carried out. It is the duty of every lover of German culture to support the Irving Place Theatre. The German-Americans ought to crowd every performance there, not only because it is a German theatre but principally because the best plays in the world may be seen there presented by a company which contains only good actors.

But it is not only in New York City that the German theatre should be patronized, but everywhere throughout the country where German performances are given. In the principal cities of the United States there is generally to be found at least one good German theatre. These playhouses help to keep alive the beautiful language of the Teutons and spread the splendid literature of a race which includes such names as Goethe and Schiller, Heinrich Heine and Gerhart Hauptmann.

J. B. R.

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Oct. 30th.—*Frederick VIII,* Copenhagen.
Nov. 2nd.—*Rotterdam,* Rotterdam.
Nov. 6th.—*Kristianiafjord,* Bergen.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway, New York City

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